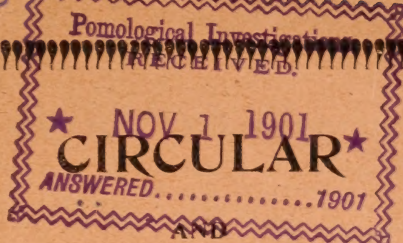


Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62.45



PRICE LIST

OF THE

STUART

PECAN

CO.

OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

1901-1902.

Price of Nuts, Prepaid.

Stuart, Van Deman, Jewett, Columbian,
Pabst and Russell.

Per lb \$1.50 Per dozen \$.90

We are pleased to say that we were awarded both Premium and Medal at the World's Fair at Chicago 1893 upon the first four named varieties of nuts. Their points of excellence are: Large size of nuts, thinness of shell, with firmness, abundance of oil, crispness of grain, with fine flavor. Address all communications and make all orders payable to

THE STUART PECAN CO.,

OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

The Pecan

Belongs to the Hickory family, and is found growing in its wild state (much varied as to quality and productiveness), from the Gulf to the Lakes, and principally in rich soil along the Wabash, Missouri, Mississippi and many rivers in Texas and Arkansas, where it attains its largest growth, often measuring three to four feet in diameter, with a spread of top sixty to seventy feet. Many years ago some nuts were planted in Maryland, and now some of the finest trees in the Union may be found growing there. Its habit is lower and more spreading than the hickory. When not too much surrounded by other trees, growing out alone, it makes a full, oval head, forming one of the handsomest of shade trees, with foliage a rich dark green in color. Under favorable conditions it is of very rapid growth. The nuts are borne in

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

How to Remit.—By registered letter, P. O. Order, or by Express on Ocean Springs, Miss., Exchange on New York or New Orleans, La. Post-office money orders preferred. Make all orders payable to Stuart Pecan Co., Ocean Springs, Miss.

Payment.—Unless Otherwise agreed must be in advance. Goods sent C. O. D. if desired, when one-half the amount of bill accompanies order. When orders are sent in advance of planting season, one-fourth at time of ordering to insure being held and as a guarantee of good faith.

Orders.—Please write orders on sheet apart from body of letter, giving name and directions plainly; naming mode and route preferred; otherwise we will use our own judgment. Upon delivering to any transportation company in good condition, our responsibility ceases, and they alone must be held responsible for safe delivery.

Packing.—No charge is made for packing or delivering to freight or express office here.

We have no agents. DON'T YOU BELIEVE THEM.

Samples.—Parties wishing samples of nuts will please inclose stamps to pay postage.

When out of varieties ordered, either trees or nuts, we will give others equal in value. When this is not desired it should be so stated in letter.

Price of Budded and Grafted Trees.

Stuart, Van Deman, Jewett, and Columbian.

	Each	Per Doz.	Per 100
TREES, 40 to 50 inches	\$1.50	\$15.00	\$100.00
“ 30 to 40 “	1.25	13.00	85.00
“ 20 to 30 “	1.00	10.50	70.00
“ 10 to 20 “80	8.50	55.00

clusters, from three to as many as seven, on the extremities of the new wood; the staminate flowers appearing along the ends of the preceding year's growth.

THE VARIETIES.

Are perhaps not quite so varied in size, shape and quality of nuts as the Hickory, yet resembles that species in that many trees produce nuts insignificant in size, or very thick shell, while others bear no nuts at all, or those worthless in quality; therefore, in preparing to plant nuts or trees, too much care cannot be exercised in their selection, for upon them depends the value of the grove. It is most important, then, to obtain those from trees of known bearing qualities which are also distinguished for producing nuts of the choicest paper shell, or large hard (but thin) shell varieties. Under this head we give brief description (with cuts of same) of the best varieties we are propagating for sale, out of the great number we have tested, as being the best, all points considered.

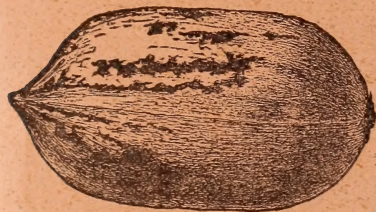


FIG. 1. STUART.

crushed by taking two in the hand; quality and flavor fine, not so oily as some, tree regular, vigorous grower, inclined to be oval shape in top, only medium early in blooming, thereby escaping the spring frosts (which sometimes kills those that bloom very early) a point worth considering, a good market nut on account of its fine appearance.

Fig. 1. The Stuart, a large nut averaging 50 to 55 to the pound. Shape oblong, with oval ends, diameter about two-thirds of length. Shell soft, easily



FIG. 2. VAN DEMAN.

Named in honor of our worthy U. S. Pomologist, a nut somewhat longer than the Stuart—more pointed at the ends, average about the same number to the pound, shell about same thickness but firmer, yet easily broken, very full of meat, rich and sweet, somewhat like the Hickory nut flavor. Tree vigorous grower, regular and early bearer, often producing nuts third year from graft, one of the best nuts to grow commercially or for home use.



FIG. 3. COLUMBIAN.

The largest of all so far as known; shape oblong, oval ends. Sometimes considerably swelled at stem end, as shown in cut. Shell a little thick, sweet, well flavored. Tree one of the most vigorous growers, making thick, strong growths of new wood, leaves large, tree inclined to grow pyramidal, making a handsome appearance with its rich green foliage.

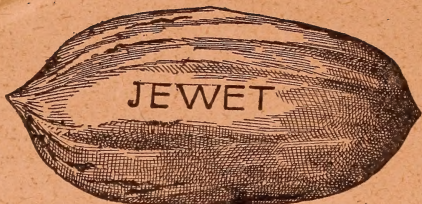


FIG. 4.

Fig 4.

JEWETT.

Not so large as Columbian. Sometimes 40 weigh one pound, but unlike to any Pecan we have, in appearance—being long, inclined to be flat; larger

at stem end, shell fluted or ridged, is a large, showy nut, fine quality and flavor, soft shell, easily broken. Tree good grower and bearer.

TIME OF PLANTING TREES

Is in the fall from November to last of March. The nuts may be planted any time to advantage from time of ripening until late in the spring, according to the latitude. The last of March for planting nuts is usually the latest period here in this latitude, though we planted one year as an experiment May 25th, and nearly every nut came up. They were of the hard shelled variety, and had been soaked for three weeks before planting. Then planted in low damp land, but well drained. (Always choose that kind of land when planting late in the spring for fear of drouth.) Remember the later you plant in the spring the longer you should soak the nuts, six to fourteen days, or long enough to have them in the same condition as when freshly gathered from the tree. Where the ground freezes very much in the winter, if planted in the fall cover nuts lightly with soil and mulch with leaves or coarse grass. If there is danger from mice or moles, the best way would be to mix sand or rich loam with the nuts and put them in a box. Choose a place well drained, sink the box nearly to a level with the surface of the ground and let remain until early spring. If in a cold climate store the box in cellar and keep moist, but not wet, until danger of freezing is over in the spring, and then plant out in nursery rows or permanent places.

HOW TO PLANT.

For nursery rows open a wide deep furrow, put in liberally of well-rotted compost, or ground bone and cotton seed meal, equal parts; bed on this, open a furrow, drop the nuts ten inches apart (tread on each one with the foot; if planted in the fall or winter it is not necessary to do this, as winter rains will pack the soil); cover, three or four inches deep, keep clear of grass and weeds by good cultivation, insuring

a strong growth the first year. If not desirable to remove the first year, cut the tap-root by running a sharp spade under them about eighteen inches deep. This will develop the lateral roots. You can then let them remain until two or three years old or more before transplanting to permanent places. As we have been questioned many times, if the Pecan will grow and do well if the tap-root is cut, our answer is strongly in the affirmative, as we can prove by hundreds of fine bearing trees, our experience in every case is that an other tap-root always grows out again in any soil suitable for Pecans.

If the nuts are to be planted in permanent places, the soil should be loosened to the depth of three feet and same diameter, unless it is alluvial or without clay or hardpan foundation; then not so deep, but diameter same. Put plenty of well-rotted compost or rich soil in center, as you fill up, use around outside of hole in filling up plenty of old rubbish, such as old bones, bits of old leather and trash that will decay, and feed the roots as they grow through it. Plant two or three nuts in each place to insure a stand, cover three or four inches deep, cultivate well; in the fall remove all but the strongest. This plan should give a growth the first year of twenty to thirty inches or more. (Experience has shown that it is not safe to plant the nut permanently where there is danger of overflow the first season after coming up, as the water is liable to kill them while the bark is young and tender.)

Observe the same rules in transplanting trees, in preparation of the holes, that you do in making them for nuts where they are to remain; plenty of good, rich soil around among the roots, and be certain you plant no deeper than they grew in nursery rows; let the tree stand three or four inches higher than the surrounding ground when finished planting, to have the proper depth. Many trees die or linger along by planting too deep, and that the Pecan tree is one of them is the experience of our most successful growers.

SOIL.

The most advantageous soil is best indicated by observing the conditions where the Pecan or Hickory naturally thrives. Its habitat is usually on made alluvial lands or river bottoms, where the soil is rich, deep, pliable, moist, but not water-soaked, except from an occasional overflow; an event by no means unfavorable to its thrift when not too prolonged or of frequent occurrence in the growing season. Still, as a tree it adapts itself, and will succeed satisfactorily in growth and bearing upon nearly every class of soils. We have seen good results both on thin

sandy lands and pine flats. Unquestionably the deep alluviums or river lands, even those liable to occasional overflow, and such as are in consequence of little value for other purposes (of which we have so much in the South), constitute those of greatest value to plant the Pecan upon, and we draw special attention to a fact of such deep significance. For the rest it is not advisable to select land to plant on with too compact a subsoil, likely to hold surface water, or keeping the roots soaked beneath too continuously, though even these least desirable lands to plant on are not barren of good results; a happy medium in respect to moisture afforded is the point to aim at, and a fertility, natural if possible, or approximated by due and regular additions of fertilizers. It is self-evident that the Pecan calls for about the same draft upon the soil as would a crop of corn; you can not expect to raise a premium crop of corn without a fertile soil, and in this respect the Pecan is similar in its requirements.

CULTURE.

The cultivation should be thorough. It is best to grow some crop the first four or five years; cotton, if you are located in the cotton growing belt, or any crop that requires clean culture will do, and by mulching after the trees have come into bearing the orchard may be turned into a pasture. But the treatment of a Pecan orchard should not differ much from an apple orchard or an orange grove. Trees here that are fourteen years old, bearing from a barrel to one barrel and a half of nuts, and are one foot in diameter while others of same age are not four inches in diameter. So much for care and cultivation. You must care for and feed your trees if you expect the best results, and not leave them to take their chance among the stock and grass.

DISTANCE.

Trees should not be planted less than forty feet apart (27 to the acre), 60 feet in land that will make a bale of cotton or more per acre, 12 trees to the acre. Trees 50 feet, 17 to the acre.

AGE OF BEARING.

The grafted Pecan begins to bear in some instances at three years, usually four or five years. If the tree has had good attention, it nearly always blooms one year before bearing nuts. At ten years of age you may expect a paying crop (45 pounds this year from a ten-year old tree), increasing in quantity annually until the tree arrives at a mature bearing age—35 to 50 years.

"THE PECAN

.. AND...

HOW TO GROW IT"

IS A BOOK OF NINETY PAGES
ON PECAN CULTURE

Price of Book, 25 Cents.



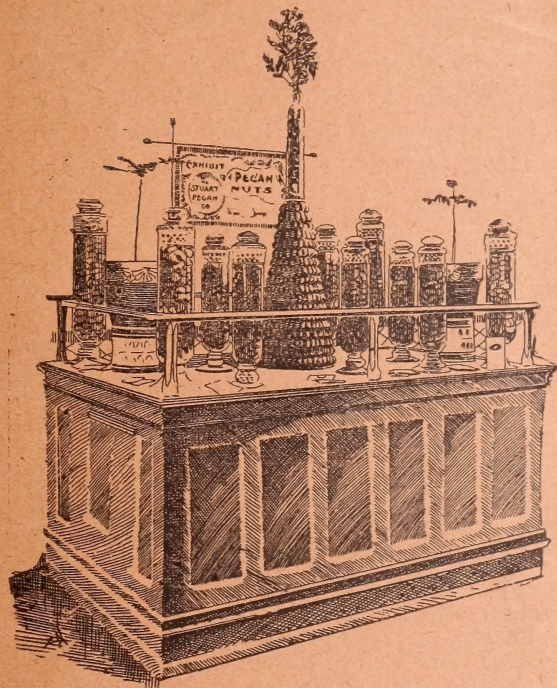
ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO

The Stuart Pecan Co.

Ocean Springs, Mississippi.

N. B.—All persons sending a Cash Order for Trees to the amount of \$10.00 will receive the book gratis by return mail, by simply stating upon the order that you want the book included.

Send in Your Order Now



THE STUART PECAN COMPANY'S EXHIBIT
AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

We Have Grafted Pecan Trees Only Four
Years Old, Now Bearing Nuts.

